ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1894-SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

WAR IN THE ORIENT

Report that China Has Issued a Declaration of War Against Japan.

RUMOR CAME BY THE WAY OF LONDON

Japan se Minister at Washington Disclaims Any Knowledge of It.

CONDITION UNDOUBTEBLY VERY STRAINED

High Japanere Official Went to Corea with an Impor ant Message.

DEMANDS OF THE JAPANESE OUTLINED

Conceded that the Result of His Mission Would Decide the Question of Peace or War-Each Side Sleeping on Its Arms.

LONDON, July 21.-A dispatch received here this afternoon from Shanghai says that a rumor is in circulation there that war has been declared between China and Japan. WASHINGTON, July 21 .- Mr. Tateno, the Japanese minister, said today that he did not credit the Shanghai report of a declaration of war between China and Japan. Nonof his advices has indicated the probability of a conflict, and the latest cablegrams re ceived from his government date back week. Had the report of a declaration of war emanated from Yokohama or Peking, at or near the seat of the respective gov eroment, it might have some foundation. But the fact that the report comes from Shanghai, a long distance from either o the above named places, and where there are many foreigners and speculators, he said, was almost convincing proof to him

that the report was incorrect. The war rumor found no official confirmation at the State department, which natur ally would be quickly advised of an event of this importance by Minister Dunn at Tokio. Still, the belief is general in government circles that the situation is very critical, and it would not surprise them if i appeared that the report is only premature Consequently there is already some specula tion as to the outcome of a conflict be tween these two populous nations. Prob ably the war would begin at sea, and it i thought in naval circles that at the start the Japanese would have the advantage, owing to the fact that their vessels are in condi tion for immediate service. But as it stands the two nations are nearly even in their naval strength.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE NAVIES. The Chinese navy consists of thirty vessels, but many of these are small and ob solete in type. There are five very effective armored ships, built within the last twelve years, four being battleships-Chen-Yuen, King-Yuen, Lai-Yuen, and one, Ping-Yuen, a coast defense ship. There is also an armored wooden gunboat, Tion-Sing. These els are armed with Krupp guns, the Chen-Yuen of 7,430 tons carrying twelve inch rifles. There are nineteen cruisers carrying Armstrong and Krupp guns, two tor pedo cruisers and several small gunboats. The Japanese navy consists of thirty-tw-

vessels of all kinds, including five armored ships, the Fu-soo, Hiyei, Kon go. Rio jo and Tschiyoda. These range in tennage from 1,500 to 37,000 and are armed with Krupp guns, lighter than the Chinese battle ships carry. There are fourteen cruisers of good size and well armed with Krupp and Canel guns, seven gunboats of small tonnage, three coast defense ships, with twelveinch French rifles and a half dozen corvettes few training ships. But this balance of resources does not extend to the army, in which China has an enormous advantage in numbers. In times of peace the Chinese army number 300,000, to Japan's 73,000, but on a war footing the Chinese strength is 1,000,000 men, while the Japanese forces under like conditions number only 230,000, with 29,500 mounted police. In view of these figures, military experts here believe that while Japan might obtain a temporary advantage in the early stages of a war with China she

whelmed by sheer force of numbers. REPORT IS PREMATURE.

would very likely to be ultimately over-

SHANGHAI, July 21. -- The report that war has been declared between China and Japan is not yet confirmed, but China is preparing for war. The Chinese are blocking the northern passage of the Yang-Tse-Kiang, the great river of China. Incoming vessels are thus compelled to pass nearer the Woosung forts, Telegraphic communication with Pekin has been stopped on account of floods.

Japan has chartered all the Mitsui Bussai company's ships, in addition to the sixteen already chartered from the Wusen Kaissha company. Japan has probibited the departure of the Yusen steamers.

YOKOHAMA, July 21.—The Chrean gov ernment has consented to the reforms proposed by Japan. British and United States marines have been landed at Seoul, the capitol of Corea, in order to protect the British and American legations. China has requested that Japanese warships be not allowed to

enter the Chinese treaty ports. Japan, replying to the request of China in regard to Japanese warships, has replied that she maintains the right to enter these ports at any time. The attitude of the population generally is warlike. It has been learned here that 12,000 Chinese troops have received orders to proceed with all possible dispatch to Corea.

EFFECT OF THE ANNOUCEMENT. WASHINGTON, July 21 .- The announce ment that Corea had consented to the reforms proposed by Japan caused officials of the Japanese legation here to express the hope that this would end the strained relations between Japan and China. This depends, however, it was said, on whether China gave her assent in the matter and allowed the proposed reforms to be instituted. China, it is stated at the Japanese legation, has three times refused her assent to co-operate with Japan in instituting the reforms desired in Corea. Now that Corea has agreed to the reforms, it is suggested that Japan, assisted by Corea, can go ahead and remedy the existing condition of affairs. No specific statement of the reforms desired has been received as yet at the Japanesa legation here, but their general tenor is known, and they include changes in the system of taxation and the removal of restrictions that now exist on trade. At this time, it is said at the legation, the agricultural and mechanical interests of her troops.

Corea are absolutely subject to the whim of local officials, who have it in their power to make arbitrary regulations that cause trouble and frequently popular uprisings. The fiscal methods of the country are said to need radical reforms. Japan does the banking business of the country, and the government is frequently called upon to press the Coreans for money due the Japanese, and which, it is asserted, should be easily collected by the courts.

WANT THE JUDICIARY REFORMED. Japan also wants the Corean judiciary system reformed, as under that now in vogue cruel and unusual punishment is inflicted and inquisitorial methods prevail to the injury of Japanese business men. The Japanese furthermore want assurances of greater liberty and saftey of travel throughout Corea. Japanese newspapers received at the legation here recently show with but few exceptions the consensus of editorial opinion is favorable to the attitude assumed by the government in the pending controversy.

At the Corean legation the minister was shown a copy of the dispatch. The minister does not speak English, but through his secretary he said that he did not believe Corea had done as was stated. Japan had not the right to interfere with the internal affairs of the country. No recent telegraphic information has been received at the legation from Corea.

A diplomat who is familiar with the troubles existing between Japan and China today called attention to the fact that in the note which the latter country sent to Japan otifying her that she (China) had sent troops to Corea, China said, in effect, that it had sent assistance to their tributary state." This, the diplomat referred to said, was contrary to the declaration made by China and Japan in the Kings-tien convention of 1885, when both countries declared it to be their mutual desire to protect and maintain the autonomy of Corea.

LATEST MAIL ADVICES. SAN FRANCISCO, July 21 -Ne vs advices

from Yokohama to June 30, received today on the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, contain but few developments in the Corean imbroglio that have not been covered by cable. June 3 the Corean minister to Japan called on the Japanese minister of foreign affairs and announced that he was about to take his leave to report to his government the feeling and policy of Japan towards Corea. At about the same time, as a result of a cabinet council, attended by the emperor of Japan, the Japanese government dispatched Mai Ma Sao, chief counselor of the foreign office, to Corea as special messenger of the government. He carried full instructions to the Japanese minister in Corea. The native press reports that the attempt to induce Otori, Japanese minister at Corea, to withdraw the Japanse troops having been unsuccessful, Voceroy Li telegraphed directly to Count Ito, asking him to withdraw the troops, and that it was this extraordinary request that caused the meetings of the Japanese council in the presence of the emperor on June 22 and 23 It is claimed the Japanese government decided to positively refuse the request.

The native papers also announce that the Russian minister wrote to the Corean minister of foreign affairs on June 12, declaring that the Corean rebellion was not to be feared; that the rebels are simply ig norant Coreans and that if they should enter Zoul and threaten the destiny of the state friendly powers would not look on with folded arms. This gives rise again to the reports that Russia and France are ready to interfere in the event of more serious trouble.

Relative to the rebellion the native paper report that the rebels are more than holding their own in Genshu and that they are so powerful that the weak government troops dare not attack them.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SENT HOME A Corean newspaper of June 16 announces warlike preparations by the Chinese in Zoul and Junchan, who were preparing to send their women and children to the home coun try. These preparations were made under official instructions. On the morning of June 22 the Chinese government sent 6,000 or 7,000 soldiers from the coast of laku, in six men-of-war, which steamed up the Taido Ko for Ping Yang, about fifty miles from Zoul. The preparations of China to estab lish a force of 12,000 soldiers in Corea caused the Japanese council on the 23d of June to resolve that the number of Japanese soldiers to be sent to the peninsula should reach 10,000 and be followed by more if the movement of China warranted it. It is also reported that Russia intends to send 1,000 troops to Junsan, probably to proceed overland to Zoul. It is claimed also that the Chinese governmen has been smuggling many soldiers into Corea in citizens' guise, and that Chinese munitions of war have been sent in ostensibly as Corean army supplies.

At present there are at Jenchuan nine Chi nese men-of-war, nine Japanese men-of-war and one each of American, French and Rus

When the steamship sailed it was claimed there were 5,000 Japanese troops at Jenchuan and 1,000 at Zoul. It was also reported that 1,000 more had left Tokio on June 15. The Japanese officers, it is said, have been in structed that if the Chinese should show the slightest signs of attack they must be prepared not to stand on the defensive, but to attack and put the enemy to rout. The enemy's commanders have instructed their oldiers to sleep in their uniforms and to be prepared for engaging at a moment's no-

Kato, chief counselor of Japanese foreign affairs, who was sent to Corea with impor tant instructions to the Japanese minister was due to arrive at Zoul the day follow ing the departure of the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro from Yokohama. It was believed his negotiations would terminate the dispute either in peace or actual hostilities. The conditions laid down by the Japanese government are said to be to the

following effect:

DEMANDS OF THE JAPS. That it is out of the question that bot! Japan and China should co-operate either with regard to the suppression of the rebel or a reform of political affairs, railway man agement, etc., so as to make Corea a purely independent country, which is necessary for maintaining the balance of power in the Orient, consequently if China would not agree to the plans now in course of negotiation Japan would have to carry out these things herself. The negotiations are said to have been made with the Corean governmen and later with the Chinese minister. I is announced also that the Japanene have demanded of the Corean government that both the home administration and diplomatic affairs should be extensively reformed that communication and transportation be preserved and facilitated; that as the protection of Japanese residents is most necessary in bringing about these reforms Jap anese troops could not be readily withdrawn yet, if the Corean government wishes the Japanese troops to be withdrawn at the same time as the reforms are commenced China should first be asked to withdraw

TALKOF RETALIATION

Germans Considerably Exercised Over the Eugar Schedule of the Tariff Bill.

INCREASED DUTY ON PETROLEUM LIKELY

Feeling is Not Encouraged by the Emperor or in Official Circles.

WILLIAM DEFERS TO FRENCH SENTIMENT

Usual Celebration of Napoleon's Surrender Will Not Be Observed.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH BETTER THAN USUAL

Socialist Boycott of the Brewers Appears to Be Losing Ground-Erewers Raise Over a Million Marks to Aid the Saloons in Their Fight.

(Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, July 21 .- Considerable interest is taken here in the tariff legislation of the United States. It was learned that negotiations are proceeding between Berlin and Washington in order to prevent the possibilities of a commercial war. The decision of congress in regard to the sugar schedule is awaited with great anxiety, many of the newspaper articles on the subject condemning the stand taken by the senate. People in this country are already discussing the possible reprisals which Germany could make in the event of her suffering through American tariff legislation. For instance, the Hamburger Correspondenz, a newspaper well known as getting much of its news from high official sources, proposes in case a duty is imposed upon raw sugar that Germany should raise the duty on American petroleum. But in this case the proposition contained in the article alluded to originated in the mind of the editor. The government desires that nothing should occur to prejudice the good relations between the two countries, and it is not likely anything but very grave neces-

sity could mar this good feeling. As an evidence of Emperor William's desire for peace and his wish to share the feelings of the people of France, the great fall parade of Grison, which since September, 1871, has been fixed for the anniversary of the surrender of Napoleon III. at Sedan (September 2, 1780), has this year been ordered to take place on August 18. The emperor's attitude of conciliation is resented by a large section of the people, who claim the right to rejoice on the day they consider as marking the birth of the German empire, without caring whether it pleases France or

BISMARCK'S HEALTH NOT SO BAD. Prince Bismarck is in better health than s generally believed. His trip from Schoenhausen to Varzin lasted eleven hours, the last three of which was during the night. He traveled in a carriage, but the exertion does not seem to have had any ill effect upon him. The ex-chancellor made seven speeches while enroute, the most remarkable of them being the one which closed with his request three cheers for Berlin." The Berlin press expressed amazement at this action upon the part of Prince Bismarck and commented upon the fact that this was the first time for years that he had said a friendly word for the capital. The exchancellor has always shown himself a fierce opponent of Berlin, which returned men to the Reichstag who opposed his policy.

The beer boycott continues, although the socialists are losing ground. The struggle is now assuming the character of a decisive battle between the bourgeoise and the socialists. The latter are coercing their adherents in every possible manner. The socialist election committee has resolved to exclude from its support every one shown to be in the habit of drinking boycotted beer On the other hand the beer saloons have ceased taking the Vorwaerts, the organ of the socialists. More than 1,000,000 marks have been contributed to fight the boycott by assisting the saloon keepers. Men like Krupp have contributed largely to the funds. The daily amounts received average 50,000 marks, while the socialist boycotters command about 500 marks daily

The woman from St. Petersburg who was taken to the Moabite hospital suffering from cholera is recovering. The disease from which she was suffering was a mild type and there is no fear that it will spread in this city. More alarm is felt at the possible inroad of the disease from the eastern frontier. The raftsmen descending the Vistula from Russian Poland are a constant source of danger. But the greatest precaution is exercised all along the frontier. In spite of this fact, however, five deaths from cholera and one fresh case have been reported from that part of the country today. Unless this condition of affairs ceases within the next month, the imperia maneuvers about Kraigsborg in September vill be postponed.

FINANCIAL ESTIMATES WERE OFF. The imperial budget for the year ending March 1 shows a surplus of 12,500,000 marks, instead of 1,250,000 as estimated This is in spite of the fact that the army and navy expenses were underestimated to the extent of 10,000,000 marks. The surplus is due to large increases of revenue from

the postoffice and the imperial taxes. An official statement shows that immigration from Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Amsterdam is falling off continuously and rapidly. The whole number of Germans forwarded to the United States by six lines was 3,339 for the month of June, against 8,753 for June, 1893, and

the outlook for July is even worse. Major Wissman, the distinguished German explorer, has arrived here in the best of health. In an interview he said he hopes to return to Africa at the earliest possible date. He considers the victory of the Italians at Kassala to be of the greatest importance to all nations.

Indians and Negroes Unite. MANAGUA, July 21 .- The negroes and th ndians on Coru island, it is reported, have nade common cause and a massacre is feared. A mob composed of English, Americans and some Nicaraguans is giving the police much trouble. The British minister, Mr. Gosling, left here yesterday.

American Murdered in Scotland. GLASGOW, July 21 .- John Sinnamon, whose address is given as 192 East Second street, New York City, was found murdered in an alley of this city last night. Twelve men

of having been connected with the murder Petard Exploded in Rome. ROME, July 21 .- A petard was exploded

and women have been arrested on suspicior

this morning near the British embassy. No damage was done.

LONDON THEATRICAL SEASON. Performances Before Royalty Are Now Un-

usually Common.
(Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.)
LONDON, July 21. — Aside from Sarah Bernhardt, the week has been devoid of noveltles in theatricals.

Operatic and dramatic performances before the court are so frequent as to no longer attract much attention. For instance, on Wednesday last the Iwo Reszkes were commanded to appear at Windsor castle during the afternoon. They obeyed, naturally, and sang a selection of solos and duets from various operas. Tosti presided at the piano. The same evening Sigfried Arnoldson, Ben Davies and Sig. Arcona sang before the queen, the czarewitch and other members of the royal family and their guests, selections from Cowen's "Signa." Cowen played the plane. The queen personally arranged the program for the De Reszkes.

The princess of Wales, accompanied by a brilliant suite, was present on Tuesday last at Sarah Bernhardt's performance of "La Femme de Claude," The audience applauded vigorously, and Mme. Bernhardt was recalled repeatedly. But the enthusiasm displayed was ealled forth by the wenderful art of the great actress and not by the play. E. S. Willard has extended his season at the comedy theater, where J. M. Barrie's "The Professor's Love Story," in which Mr. Willard is Prof. Goodwillie, has been draw-

ing better than at first expected.

Charles Wyndham certainly does his best to make the rehearsal of his company as agreeable as possible. When Lady Violet Greville's play was being prepared for production at the Criterion, he took the entire company down to Brighton for several days and rehearsed in a private salon at the Metropole. Now, however, he has gone one better than this; he has had a tiny stage fitted up in the garden of his own house, and it is on these miniature boards, shaded from the sun, though in the open air, that the first rehearsals of Henry Arthur Jones' new play, due at the Criterion early in the autumn, are taking place. At ordinary rehearsals it is almost impossible to get anything like a comfortable meal, but at Mr. Wyndham's "Theater Royal Back Garden" the creature comforts of the performers are most carefully looked after by Mrs. Wyndham.

London is now witnessing the Debacle of theatrical season. Last night saw the final performance of a successful play-"Money" at the Garrick.

LYCEUM LOANED FOR CHARITY. Henry Irving has lent the Lyceum for a special matinee next Monday by members of the Actors' association and others, among those who are to appear being Sarah Bernhardt, who, during her present stay, has several times given her services in the aid of charity. The program is to conclude with the play scene from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with George Anson, E. J. Tonnen, J. T. Shine, Harry Paulton, Lionel Rynold, Fanny Brough, Carlotta Addison and Beatrice Lamb in the principal parts. The supers will also all be prominent actors and actresses. Performances of this kind always cause as much amusement to the performers as to the audience, and gagging is the order of the afternoon.

Twenty years ago managers would as soon have thought of flying as of undertaking a tour around the whole English-speaking world. Now such enterprises are of quite common occurrence. Early in September George Edwards sends to America a powerful burlesque company, whose tour will open at a ten-weeks' season in New York. Their principal piece is "A Gaiety Girl," which has had such a phenomenal success at the Prince of Wales. But "In Town" will also be played. After visiting the chief towns in the United States, the company will sail from San Francisco for Australia, and will not return to England until July, 1895, so that the tour will last altogether ten months

Several interesting engagements have been made by George Edwards in connection with the English Touring company of "A Galety Girl." Nina Martino of "La Petite Paris enne" fame, will play the important part of Mina, and two sons of Nellie Farren will also be in the cast. Miss Martino is now having dancing and fencing lessons at the expense of the management.

As un instance of nineteenth century precocity it may be mentioned that Sydney Ellisen, the stage manager at the Prince of Wales, is barely out of his "teens."

Maud Hobson, who played the part of the 'Gaiety Girl' in London, but who will not go to America, has just had her portrait painted by Markham Skipworth. seated in a gilt chair, behind which is a background of hanging tapestry. dress, which is cut low, is of white and yellow satin, embroidered with gold and edged with sable. The jewels she is wearing are all turquoise, the comb in her hair, her necklace and bracelets consisting of the most handsome and valuable stones. is worshipped by the "jeunesse dore" of London, and scarcely a day passes but she receives extravagant presents of jewelry, many of them sent by anonymous devotees. EDWARD TERRY COMING OVER.

Edward Terry, who by his performance in "King Kodak" showed that, despite long disuse, his burlesque hand has lost none of its cunning, starts on a provincial tour with his own company on the 13th prox. He will return to town in December with two new plays, and after their production it is not unlikely that he will set forth on a prolonged tour in America, Australia and India.

Even in the best regulated theaters lu dicrous stage mishaps are not unknown. A more amusing instance of disillusioning, due to the theatrical superstition that it is necessary to have a cat "behind," is reported from the provinces. The great scene in the "Middleman" is, of course, in the third act, when Cyrus Blenkarn breaks open his oven and finds that he has discovered the long-lost secret of making a certain old ware. In the beginning of the act Blenkarn dwells at length upon the excessive heat to which the clay has been subjected, and he has to wait a long time before the oven has sufficiently cooled to enable him to pull down the bricks. The actor had just reached the final point in the scene and the bricks were beginning to clash upon the floor, when a large, black cat appeared at the orifice and leaped upon the stage. The result produced on the audience by this unrehearsed effect can be readily imagined.

Oscar Beringer has written a two-act play, "The Plea of His Story," founded on a story by Morley Roberts, who started life by running away from an uncongenial home and serving for months before the mast. Morley Roberts is a great favorite at the Authors' club, to whose members he often relates his adventures. He is too much of a rolling stone, however, ever to make a great name. At present he is believed to be in San Francisco, employed as a detective, but his friends have had no news of him for months past.

INGALLS IN ACTION

Kansas Republicans Open the Campaign with Their Heavy Artillery.

JOHN J. SAYS THAT HE DID NOT RETIRE

Action of Retiring Was Purely Involuntary on His Part.

GREAT QUESTION NOT TARIFF OR SILVER

Rather Whether We Are to Have Any Government at All.

ACTION OF RAILWAY STRIKERS DENOUNCED

Cleveland, in Sending the Troops to Protect Property, Stumbled Onto the First Serviceable Act of His Two Terms as President.

FREDONIA, Kan., July 21.-It was a battery of big guns that fired the opening salute of the Third district republican campa'gn here today. Ex-Senator Ingalls, Major Morrill, Hon, Bernard Kelly and Colone Dick Bluc spoke before vast audiences in the afternoon and evening. The brillians Ingalls was received with the enthusia tic ovation always accorded him. He said in the course of a two hour's address:

"I am here today to make a republican speech. I responded to Senator Kirkpatrick's invitation because he is the same kind of a republican that I am, without variableness or shadow of turning. Your chairman in introducing me said that I had retired from public life. This is a mistake I was retired. My retirement was purely involuntary. While I probably have a much cause as any one to find fault with populists, I have always said that the campaign waged against me, unjust as it was was the most scientific on record in American politics. It resulted in throwing me higher into the atmosphere than anything ele that has been recorded since the cow jumped over the moon."

Getting into his speech, Mr. Ingalls said that there is one thing worse than a populist; it is a democrat. The populists have fallen from grace, but the democrats furnish an illustration of original sin and total

depravity. "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth. Therefore we have this epoch of democratic and popull t rule. I want to declare my belief here that for the condition in which the state finds itself today the democracy is strictly and wholly responsible. Demo crats of Kansas have always been ready to make illicit alliances to thwart the success of the republican party, and whatever be their professions today I want to say to you that in the legislative and congressional contests you have exactly the same opponents as heretofore. The great ques tion before the American people is not the tariff or silver, but whether we are to have any government in this country at all. We want to know whether this is a government of law or a government of men. This i a question for the republican party, because every other party has shown itself incom-

petent to settle it." Mr. Ingalis spoke at length of the recent strike, denouncing his own detention in Chicago as a prisoner of war. He spoke most bitterly against the attempt of workingmen to prevent others from accepting labor at wages they had refused. He re garded such action as an abrogation of inalienable rights that made the constitution seem ironical and the government no better than if dispensed by a czar.

"No ruler in the old world," he said, 'could have inflicted such a condition upon the people without precipitating a revolution in twenty-four hours. For the condition of affairs in Chicago no man is more responsible than Governor Altgeld, for when he pardoned the anarchists he said it was safe to burn, pillage and shed blood. Grover Cleveland, in telling Altgeld that the United States would protect its citizens, blundered on the first serviceable act of his two terms. The question of the hour is the survival of constitutional government among men. Un less the republican party is able to ac-

complish the task, I tell you it is gone." The senator announced that he is oppose to woman suffrage because his mother, wife sisters and daughters do not want to vote. He thought that when the women wanted to vote they would make it known. He said the prohibitory law must be enforced or repealed. He spoke against indiscriminate immigration and ended with a discussion of the money question, in the course of which he said he was a bimetallist, pure and simple, as he had been for twenty years or more.

DECLARED HIMSELF PRESIDENT.

Sanford It. Dole Announces Hawaii's Con stitution to the Public.

HONOLULU, July 13 .- The provisional gov ernment is no more and the republic o Hawaii holds the reins of power. But it is only a change of name, the same people are in power, and the avowed purpose of the government is the same-to obtain annexation with the United States.

The new constitution, which was finished on the 3d, was promulgated on the 4th of July from the front steps of the former palace. A large crowd was present and when President Dole appeared he was greeted by a mighty cheer while surrounded by his cab inet, the military and the members of the late constitutional convention. He read the proclamation of the new republic, as follows:

I, Sanford B. Dole, president of the previsional government of the Hawaiian Is lands, by virtue of the charge given me by the executive and advisory councils of the provisional government and by act dated July 4, 1894, proclaim the republic of Hawai as the sovereign authority over throughout the Hawaiian Islands from this time forth. And I declare the constitution framed and adopted by the constitutiona convention of 1894 to be the constitution and the supreme law of the republic of Hawaii and by virtue of this constitution, I now assume the office and authority of president thereof.

Long live the republic. J. W. Kalalu, one of the leading native an nexationists, next read the proclamation is Hawaiian. Both were greeted with cheers and the ceremony was over. There was no military display whatever. The men on the Philadelphia were not landed, the government thinking it best not to give its enemies the chance to say as they did before that the change was made while United States troop were present to intimidate the royalists. Not the slightest demonstration was attempted by the supporters of the ex-queen. six dwellings and four barns.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-

- 1. China and Japan at War by This Time. Germany Talks of Retaliatory Tariffs.
- Ingails on the Stump in Kansas. Refunding the Pacific Railroad Debt.
- 2. Stone's Immigration Bill Discussed. Shriners Refreshed in Omaha. 3. Council Blaffs Local Matters.
- Affairs at South Omaha. 4. Last Week in Local Social Circles. What the Turners Expect to Do.
- Gossip of the Fraternal Societies. 5. Lincoln and Nebraska News Items. Along the Political Skirmish Line.
- South in the Saddle Once More. Strike on the Southern Pacific Over. 6 Omaha Wins from Lincoln Once More.
- Y. M. C. A. Whitewashes Cook. Talk of the Tennis Tournaments.
- Heavy Hitting Cricketers Defeated. 7. With the Wearers of the Mittens.
- What the Harness Horses Old Last Week Arrival of the Up and Plover.
- 8. Labor Troubles and Arbitration.
- 10. "Lourdes," by Emile Zola. 11. Shameful Story of Legalized Crime.
- Woman: Her Ways and Her World. 12. Editorial and Comment.
- 13. How Mongol Kept Out Tartar. Woman and Child Labor.
- 15. Omaha's Local Trade Conditions. Commercial and Financial News. Live Stock Markets Reviewed.
- 16. What the Churches Offer Today, Needs of the Union Pacific System. City and County Have a Difference.

A few evenings before the Fourth the royalists held a mass meeting, at which about 2 000 persons were present, and passed reso lutions protesting against the formation of the republic, claiming that President Cleve land had not yet answered the petition sent by Liliuokalani to be restored to the throne. Copies of this resolution were sent to the representatives of foreign governments with the request that they should not recognize the republic. It had no effect in that way, however, as all these representatives have recognized it with the exception of Minister Woedhouse, the English minister resident, who simply stated that he would inform his government of the change. On the evening of the 4th the annexationists held a big mass meeting for the purpose of ratifying the new constitution. It was a most enthusiastic

meeting. The Fourth was celebrated in American style, the double holiday making it peculiarly a day for jollification for Americans. Captain of the Marines Cochrane of Philadelphia delivered the oration. He showed himself an annexationist, opening his speech by saying that he hoped soon to be able to call those present fellow citizens Throughout his oration he lauded the provisional government and its supporters. Admiral Walker and his staff were present, and the admiral evidently indorsed the speech of Captain Cochrane. He was also at the executive building at the time of the promulgation, though not officially. The republic having been launched, Minister Thurston will probably return to Washington soon. He was not present on the Fourth, raying gone to the

volcano. One of the royalist papers, the Holomua, which has been a rabid supporter of the exqueen, has changed its policy and is advising all royalists to take the oath of allegiance to the republic and acknowledge that the cause of the ex-queen is dead.

A royalist commission, consisting of Samuel Parker, H. W. Widdeman and John A. Cummins, leaves for Washington on the Rio Janeiro this afternoon. It is their intention to go to Washington at once and try to obtain an interview with the president with the idea of forcing him to give them an answer as to what he intends to do in the Hawaiian matter. Their expenses have been paid by prominent royalists here and they carry a secretary with them. Parker and Cummins are half Hawaiian, but Widdeman is a German. The royalists here have great

INVESTIGATING CARLOS EZETA. Ex-President of Salvador Accused of Heavy

hopes of the commission's success.

Defalcations. SAN SALVADOR, July 21 .- An investigation has been ordered by Provisional President Guiterrez into the affairs of Carlo Ezeta's administration. A commission sits daily and has employed expert accountants to examine the books. Extensive defalcations have been discovered in the departments of finance, public works and the interior. The defalcations, it is estimated, amount to more than \$10,000,000. The government charges Ezeta carried off important books and documents and it is alleged that some books were destroyed before his flight. Indictments were lodged against implicated officials. The Guiterrez newspaper organi say ex-President Ezeta paid the captain of the steamship on which he escaped, leaving allies and friends in the lurch, \$47,000. It

is averred that charges will be formulated in

an indictment and that Ezeta will be tried in

contumacium. His friends deny everything and allege partisan malice. Recommendation to Mercy Did Not Go. VANCOUVER, B. C., July 21 .- "Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy," was the verdict reached after a trial lasting four days in the case of Hugh Lynn, charged with the murder of John Green and Thomas Taylor, ranchers, living on Savary island. The array of evidence was vast and complete. Lynn took the stand in his own behalf and admit ted killing Green, but claimed self-defense His story was that in a drunken row Green had shot Taylor and attempted to kill Lynn, who shot in self-defense. Lynn admitted robbing the store and arranging the gun in the hands of the dead men to appear that they had killed each other. He was sentenced to be hanged August 25.

Driven from the Caves. PRETORIA, Transvaal, July 21 .-- Chief Malaboth and his followers have been driven from the caves in which they took refuge from the Transvaul troops. Ten of the rebels were killed.

English Viscount Declared Bankrupt. LONDON, July 21 .- Viscount Hill has been declared bankrupt. His liabilities are £250,-000. Assets not yet known.

IDAHO'S TERRIBLE CYCLONE. First Ever Known in the State-Heavy

Sheep and Cattle Losses. BOISE, Idaho, July 21 .- A terrible cyclone the first in the history of Idaho, swept over Elk county yesterday, uprooting trees and killing thousands of cattle and sheep. Hailstones to the depth of five inches fell in some places. Some large trees were uprooted and blown hundreds of yards. The territory is sparsely settled or many would doubtless have been killed. Several persons were injured and two prospectors are missing.

Indiana Town Badly Borned. PERU, Ind., July 21.-Fire at Convers today destroyed nine business buildings and

REILLY FUNDING BILL

Measure for Readjusting the Pacific Roads' Debts at Last Reported to the House.

GOVERNMENT TO HAVE FIRST MORTGAGE

Mortgage to Include Terminal Properties at

Omaha, Kansas City and Other Points. INTEREST RATE FIXED AT THREE PER CENT

In Case of Default Provision is Made for Government Forcelesure.

COURT NAMED FOR LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Rellty Concludes that Unless Some Readjustment Can He Secured the Government Can Not Hope to Secure Its Claim.

WASHINGTON, July 21.-Representative

Reilly of the committee on Pacific railways made a report to the house today on the Kill to adjust the debts of the Central and Union Pacific railways. A review of the legislation affecting the roads from 1862 is given in the report. The purpose of the committee, it is explained, is not only to devise some plan that will insure the paynent of the government claims, but would be final in its operations and dissolve the complicated relations that have heretofore existed between the government and these companies. The bill is said to differ from former bills, which contemplated the extension or funding of the entire indebtedness, the first mortgage as well as the government debt, and applied the amount in the sinking fund to the credit of the companies on their indebtedness to the government. It is pointed out both the first mortgage bonds and the government bonds bear 6 per cent interest, which the committee believes it is impossible for the companies to meet as it has been in the past. Interest on the first mortgage bonds has been paid regularly, but the principal of the government bonds has been more than doubled by the accumulation of interest in excess of all reimbursement and no one expects the companies to pay their debts to the government

at maturity. Annual interest on the first mortgage has amounted to over \$2,000,000 a year for the Union Pacific and \$1,600,000 for the Central Pacific and it seemed to the committee that if the first mortgage was to be continued with priority of Hen it would be futile to attempt an adjustment on that basis. Accordingly the committee directed their efforts to a plan looking to the extinguishment of the lien, and by the bill the amount in the sinking fund is applied to that purpose, upon condition the compani's shall provide in a manner satisfactory to the secretary of the treasury for the payment of the remaind r of the bonds and the discharge of the first mortgage; for giving the government a first, instead of a second, Hen on the property; a disposition of the sinking fund considered more advantageous to the Unit:d States and its application as a credit

FIXING THE AMOUNT OF THE DEBT. The government must continue to pay interest on the subsidy bonds until their maturity and the bill provides for the method of ascertaining the amount of the debt due the government on January 1, 1895, and that the bonds of the companies to run fifty years shall be given for the amount, bearing 3 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, with semi-annual and gradually increasing payments on the principal. The bill contemplates settling the extent of the government lien and includes in the mortgage the valuable t rminal properties of the Union Pacific at Omaha, Kansas City and other points, estimated to be

on ita own debt

worth \$15,000,000. There are other provisions covering the payment of dividends by the companies so ong as the United States shall own any bonds, for payment for transportation services, and for preserving other rights of the United States.

In case of default in respect to any obligation for which any lien exists in favor of the United States upon any property of any other companies, or in case any proceedings are brought by holders of any other lien the attorney general is authorized to enforce the claim and foreclose any lien of the United States by sale or otherwise, and if by sale the property shall be sold to the highest bidder for a sum less than the amount of the debt due to the United States, and all interest thereon to the date of the confirmation of sale. The attorney general is authorized to bld such amount in order to protect the government. court of appeals of the District of Columbia is given jurisdiction over legal proceedings. Unless some adjustment is effected, Mr. Reilly's proposition concludes, foreclosure seems inevitable, and that might involve the necessity of the government being compelled, in order to protect itself, to pay off the first mortgage, thereby involving an additional outlay of public money on the roads of over forty millions above the sinking fund, which would make the aggregate of the government's investment about \$170,

000,000. VILAS WILL NOT WITHDRAW IT. Says He Introduced His Amendment to the

Sugar Schedule in Good Fuith.

WASHINGTON, July 21 .- When the sonate on Friday adjourned over until Monday it was understood this was done with the hope of making peace in the democratic party by patching up the difference on the tariff bill. Among other plans which soma of the democratic senators had in view was one of getting Senator Vilas to withdraw his motion to have the senate recede from so much of its sugar amendment as provides a duty of one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined sugar. Accordingly Mr. Vilas was appealed to by a large number of democratic senators to relieve the senate of the embarrassment which the offering of the motion has caused by not insisting upon the amendment. This he has declined to do. He said late today that he had no intention of withdrawing it. "I shall let the motion be decided upon its merits," he said, "or call the chair to rule upon it, but I shall not withdraw it. I did not introduce it with a view of throwing a bomb, and if it had that effect it was not the result of my purpose. I thought I saw an opportunity to compromise the differences existing between the senate and house and made the motion with that end in view. It has seemed to me that this differential duty is the vital spot of the differences between the two houses of congress and I believe that if it could be gotten rid of the two bodies could